

Title	Duality Theorem for Inductive Limit Group of Direct Product Type (Representation Theory and Analysis on Homogeneous Spaces)
Author(s)	TATSUUMA, Nobuhiko
Citation	数理解析研究所講究録別冊 = RIMS Kokyuroku Bessatsu (2008), B7: 13-23
Issue Date	2008-04
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/2433/174291
Right	
Type	Departmental Bulletin Paper
Textversion	publisher

Duality Theorem for Inductive Limit Group of Direct Product Type

Nobuhiko TATSUUMA

Let G be the inductive limit group of countable direct product groups $G(j) = \prod_{k \leq j} G_k$, where G_k are non trivial type I locally compact groups.

In the previous paper [T], we proved a duality theorem for locally compact groups. That is, any locally compact group is isomorph to the group of so-called bi-representations on its dual space which is the set of all (equivalence classes of) unitary representations of the initial group.

Obviously, our G is not locally compact in general. But in this paper, we show that for the above G , analogous duality theorem holds too.

§ 1. Preliminary

We quote [TSH] for the definition of inductive limit group. At first we show a property of general inductive limit groups.

Lemma 1-1 Consider a set $\{K_j\}$ of countable locally compact groups $\{K_j\}$ such that $\forall j, K_j \subset K_{j+1}$ as a topological subgroup.

Let K be the inductive limit of $\{K_j\}$, and C be any compact set in K .

Then there exists n such that $C \subset K_n$.

Proof. Step 1. If there exists n such that K_n is open in $\forall K_m$ ($m > n$), the assertion is obvious. Therefore we can assume that for $\forall n, \exists m > n, K_n$ is not open in K_m .

Let the assertion fail, then we can take m as $C \cap (K_m - K_n) \neq \emptyset$.

If necessary, changing the numbering of groups, we can assume $\forall n, C \cap (K_n - K_{n-1}) \neq \emptyset$, and take a sequence $\{g_n\}$ as $g_n \in C \cap (K_n - K_{n-1})$.

Step 2. By induction on j , we construct a family $\{W_j\}$, where W_j is a neighborhood of e in K_j , satisfying

$$(1) \quad \forall k < j, \quad g_k (g_k)^{-1} \notin W_1 W_2 \cdots W_{j-1} (W_j)^2$$

$$(2) \quad (W_j)^2 \cap K_{j-1} \subset W_{j-1}$$

Since a locally compact subgroup of a topological group is closed, K_{j-1} is closed in K_j

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification*: 22D35.

This paper is in final form and no version of it will be published elsewhere.

Received October 12, 2006. Revised November 16, 2006.

and $g_i(g_k)^{-1}$ does not belong to K_{j-1} , we can select a neighborhood U of e in K_j as

$$\forall k < j, \quad g_i(g_k)^{-1} \notin K_{j-1}U \quad (\supset W_1 W_2 \cdots W_{j-1}U).$$

Next we take neighborhood W_j of e in K_j satisfying (2) and $(W_j)^2 \subset U$.

Step 3. We put $W \equiv \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} W_1 W_2 \cdots W_j$.

We have shown that this set gives a neighborhood of e in K named Bamboo Shoot neighborhood. [TSH, Lemma 2.2.]

Here we remark that for any j , if $m < j$, obviously, $W_1 W_2 \cdots W_m \subset K_m$ can not contain $g_i(g_k)^{-1}$ ($\forall k < j$), and when $m \geq j$, $g_m(g_k)^{-1}$ ($\forall k < j$) is not in $W_1 W_2 \cdots W_m$ from (1).

Step 4. Next we consider $W_1 W_2 \cdots W_m \cap K_j$ for the case $j \leq m$. The condition (2) shows $W_1 W_2 \cdots W_m \cap K_j = W_1 W_2 \cdots W_m \cap K_{m-1} \cap K_j \subset W_1 W_2 \cdots W_{m-2} (W_{m-1})^2 \cap K_{m-1} \cap K_j = W_1 W_2 \cdots W_{m-2} (W_{m-1})^2 \cap K_{m-3} \cap K_j \subset W_1 W_2 \cdots W_{m-3} (W_{m-2})^2 \cap K_{m-2} \cap K_j = W_1 W_2 \cdots W_{m-3} (W_{m-2})^2 \cap K_{m-3} \cap K_j \subset \cdots \subset W_1 W_2 \cdots W_{j-1} (W_j)^2$

The condition (1) leads us to

$\forall m, \forall k < j, \quad g_i(g_k)^{-1} \notin W_1 W_2 \cdots W_{m-2} W_{m-1} W_m \cap K_j$
 i.e. $g_i(g_k)^{-1} \notin W_1 W_2 \cdots W_{m-2} W_{m-1} W_m$.

Joining the results of Step 3 and Step 4, we get $\forall j, \forall k < j, \quad g_i(g_k)^{-1} \notin W$. But j and k are free. So $g_i(g_k)^{-1} \notin W$ for $\forall k \neq j$.

Step 5. After the result [TSH, Proposition 2.3], K is a topological group, so we have a symmetric open neighborhood V of e in K such that $V^2 \subset W$. And obtain $\forall k \neq j, \quad g_i(g_k)^{-1} \notin V^2$. And from the symmetry of V this is the same as $Vg_j \cap Vg_k = \emptyset$.

Step 6. Now take an open covering $C \subset \bigcup_{g \in C} Vg$. Since C is compact, there exists a finite sub-covering as $C \subset \bigcup_{n=1}^N Vg'_n$. But all g_i 's are belonging to C . So there exists a pair (g_p, g_q) contained in the same Vg'_n . That is,

$g_p \in Vg'_n, \quad g_q \in Vg'_n, \quad \text{i.e.} \quad g'_n \in Vg_p \cap Vg_q, \quad \text{so} \quad Vg_p \cap Vg_q \neq \emptyset.$

This contradicts the conclusion of Step 5.

q.e.d.

We consider a countable family $\{G_k\}$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$) of non-trivial locally compact groups G_k . For finite number j , write $G(j) \equiv \prod_{k \leq j} G_k$. $G(j)$ is imbedded into $G(j+1)$ as a subgroup $\prod_{k \leq j} G_k \times \{e\}$.

By definition, the inductive limit group G of $G(j)$'s is equal to $\bigcup_j G(j) = \prod'_k G_k$ (restricted direct product) as a set. And the topology of G is given by the following.

(*) A set E in G is open if and only if $\forall j, \quad E \cap G(j)$ is open in $G(j)$.

As in [TSH, Proposition 2.3], by this topology, G becomes a topological group. So we can consider unitary representations of such a group.

Apply the analogous argument to the family $\{G_k\}$ ($k = j+1, j+2, \dots$) and get the

inductive limit group $G[j]^V$ in the same way. Then the following is easily shown.

Lemma 1-2 $G = G(j) \times G[j]^V$ as a topological group.

Proof. Omitted.

Definition 1-1. (Infinite tensor product of Hilbert spaces) For a given set of Hilbert spaces $\{H(\alpha)\}$, we consider a family of vectors $\{v(\alpha) \mid v(\alpha) \in H(\alpha), \|v(\alpha)\|_\alpha = 1\}$ (we call $v \equiv \otimes_\alpha v(\alpha)$, the reference vector). And we define an infinite product Hilbert space $H(v) \equiv \{\otimes_\alpha H(\alpha), v\}$, which is the completion of the space of linear combinations of symbols $u \equiv \otimes_\alpha u(\alpha)$ such that

$$\sum_\alpha \|u(\alpha)\| - 1 < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_\alpha | \langle u(\alpha), v(\alpha) \rangle - 1 | < \infty,$$

with scalar product $\langle u, v \rangle \equiv \prod_\alpha \langle u(\alpha), v(\alpha) \rangle$.

For properties of this tensor product, we quote [G], p.148.

Notations. Denote by Ω , the set of all unitary representations of G . The element of Ω , we use the notation as $\omega \equiv \{H(\omega), Tg(\omega)\}$, where $H(\omega)$ is the representation space of ω and $Tg(\omega)$ ($g \in G$) the representation operators. For two representations ω_1, ω_2 , $\omega_1 \sim_A \omega_2$ means ω_1 is unitary equivalent to ω_2 with the intertwining operator A .

A representation $\omega \equiv \{H(\omega), Tg(\omega)\}$ is called **cyclic**, if there exists a non-zero vector v in $H(\omega)$, such that the space of linear combinations of the set $\{Tg(\omega)v; g \in G\}$ is dense in $H(\omega)$.

It is easily shown that an irreducible representation of G is cyclic.

For a given cyclic representation $\omega \equiv \{H(\omega), Tg(\omega)\}$, and any non-zero vector v , the function $\varphi(g) \equiv \langle Tg(\omega)v(\omega), v(\omega) \rangle$ is continuous and satisfies the axiom of **positive definite property**,

(*) For any finite pairs $\{(g_j, c_j), g_j \in G, c_j \in \mathbb{C} \mid j=1,2,3, \dots, n\}$,

$$\sum_{j,k} \bar{c}_j c_k \varphi(g_j^{-1} g_k) \geq 0.$$

We call this positive definite function as **associated to** ω .

Conversely, for any continuous positive definite function φ , we can construct a cyclic unitary representation ω which associates to φ .

If $\varphi(e) (= \|v\|^2) = 1$, this positive definite function φ is called **normalized**.

Of course a cyclic representation can have many positive definite functions associated to it.

Definition 1-2. (Fell-topology on the space of positive definite functions) Let Ω_p be the set of all normalized continuous positive definite functions on G . For any compact subset C in G , we consider semi-metrics $m_C(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) \equiv \sup_{g \in C} (|\varphi_1(g) - \varphi_2(g)|)$ and topology on Ω_p defined by these metrics.

Make running compact sets C , we obtain the topology τ on Ω_p generated by all m_C .

In this paper, we call this topology on Ω_p simply, as **Fell-topology**.

For the case where G is locally compact, this topology induces some important topology on the dual space of G . In our case, given G is not locally compact in general, but we can say the following.

Lemma 1-3 For our group G , Ω_p is compact convex in Fell-topology.

Proof. The convexity is trivial.

For any compact subset C , by Lemma 1-1 there exists an n such that $C \subset G(n)$. Now we consider the restriction φ_n of a given $\varphi \in \Omega_p$ onto $G(n)$, and obtain a continuous positive definite function on locally compact group $G(n)$. We denote the space of all normalized continuous positive definite functions on $G(n)$ by Ω_{p^n} .

General representation theory of locally compact groups taught us that Ω_{p^n} is compact under Fell-topology. If $n < m$, the restriction map $\kappa_{mn}: \Omega_{p^m} \ni \varphi_m \rightarrow \varphi_n \equiv \varphi_m|_{G(n)} \in \Omega_{p^n}$ is continuous and surjective for our group.

Take the compact convex set $\Omega^\wedge \equiv \prod_n \Omega_{p^n}$, then Ω_p is imbedded in Ω^\wedge by the continuous map $\kappa: \Omega_p \ni \varphi \rightarrow (\varphi_n (\equiv \kappa_n(\varphi) \equiv (\varphi|_{G(n)})))_n \in \Omega^\wedge$. By the definition of topology of Ω_p and Ω^\wedge , this map must be open, that is, isomorphic.

Now we show that the image $\kappa(\Omega_p)$ is closed,

For this, it is enough to see that a ultra filter $\{\varphi_\alpha\}$ in Ω_p converges to an element of Ω_p . On $G(n)$, $\forall n$, $\varphi_\alpha|_{G(n)} \in \Omega_{p^n}$ converges to some φ_n , and $\kappa_{mn}(\varphi_m) = \varphi_n$. So there exists a φ satisfying $\kappa_n(\varphi) = \varphi_n$ as the compact uniform limit of φ_α 's. It is easy to see that φ is positive definite.

We must show that φ is continuous. Now put

$$E(a, b) \equiv \{g \in G, \operatorname{Re}(\varphi(g)) > a, \operatorname{Im}(\varphi(g)) > b\} \quad (a, b \in \mathbb{R})$$

Since for any n , $E(a, b) \cap G(n) = \{g \in G(n), \operatorname{Re}(\varphi_n(g)) > a, \operatorname{Im}(\varphi_n(g)) > b\}$ is open in $G(n)$, so $E(a, b)$ are open for any real a, b . This shows that φ is continuous. q.e.d.

Now we quote the following famous theorem by M.G.Krein and D.Mil'man.

Proposition 1-1 (External Point Theorem) Non-void convex subset in a locally convex space coincides with the closed convex envelope of the set of all its terminal points.

As a result of Lemma 1-3 and Proposition 1-1, we can confirm the following.

Proposition 1-2 (Extended I.M.Gel'fand-D.A.Raikov's Theorem) Any continuous positive definite function φ of G can be approached uniformly on any compact set by linear combinations with positive coefficients of normalized positive definite functions associated to irreducible representations.

In Ω , there exist three relations, 1) unitary equivalence, 2) direct sum, 3) tensor product. Using these relations we define the following.

Definition 1-3. (Birepresentation) An operator field $U \equiv \{U(\omega)\}$ over Ω , where $U(\omega)$ is a bounded operator in $H(\omega)$, is called a birepresentation when

- (1) $\forall \omega_1, \omega_2 \in \Omega$, if $\omega_1 \sim_A \omega_2$ then $U(\omega_1) = A^{-1}U(\omega_2)A$,
- (2) $\forall \omega_1, \omega_2 \in \Omega$, $U(\omega_1 \oplus \omega_2) = U(\omega_1) \oplus U(\omega_2)$,
- (3) $\forall \omega_1, \omega_2 \in \Omega$, $U(\omega_1 \otimes \omega_2) = U(\omega_1) \otimes U(\omega_2)$,
- (4) $\forall \omega \in \Omega$, $U(\omega) \neq 0$.

In [T], to prove duality theorem for locally compact groups, in the definition of birepresentation, conditions (1)-(4) were enough, but in this paper we must add the following condition:

- (5) $U(\omega)$ is weak continuous (w -continuous) on Ω_p with respect to Fell-topology.

This means that if $\Omega_p \ni \varphi$ is given as $\varphi(g) \equiv \langle Tg(\omega)v(\omega), v(\omega) \rangle$, then $\forall g_0 \in G$, the function $\varphi \rightarrow U(\varphi)(g_0) \equiv \langle Tg_0(\omega)U(\omega)v(\omega), v(\omega) \rangle$ is continuous on Ω_p .

For any $g \in G$, operator field $Tg \equiv \{Tg(\omega)\}$ over Ω gives a birepresentation.

§ 2. Unitary representations

Let $\omega_k \equiv \{H^k, T^k g\}$ be a unitary representation of group G_k for each k . We consider the Hilbert space $H = \{ \otimes_k H^k, v \equiv \otimes_k v_k \}$, where $v_k \in H^k$ ($\forall k, \|v_k\| = 1$) and v is a reference vector in H .

For any element $g = \{g_k\}$ in G , $g_k = e$ except finite k 's, so the operator $Tg \equiv \otimes_k T^k g$ can be defined as a unitary operator on H and $\omega \equiv \{H, Tg\}$ is an algebraic representation of G . It is easy to see that $G \ni g \rightarrow Tg$ is weak continuous. So ω gives

a unitary representation of G .

Definition 2-1 We call the above $\omega \equiv \{H, Tg\}$, a **direct product type representation (DPR)**. And denote it as $\omega (\equiv \omega(v)) = \{\otimes_k \omega_k, v \equiv \otimes_k V_k\}$, where \otimes_k means multiple of outer tensor products operation. (The notation \otimes shows outer tensor product.)

And we denote the set of direct sums of DPR's of G by ΩD .

Definition 2-2 For a (DPR) $\omega(v) = \{\otimes_k \omega_k, v \equiv \otimes_k V_k\}$, if ω_k are the trivial representation of G_k except finite k 's, that is, there is a finite subset S in N such that $\omega_k = I_k$ (the trivial representation) for $k \notin S$, we call this direct product type representation of **finite type (FT)**.

Especially if $S = \{k\}$ is a one point set, this $\omega(v)$ is called **single type of index k** . And we show the set of all index k single type representations by $\Omega(k)$.

Easy to see that for FT-representation, every reference vector gives the same Hilbert space. Therefore hereafter, we use the notation for FT-representation without reference vector.

An index k single type representation is of the following form:

$$\omega = (\otimes I) \otimes \omega(k) \otimes (\otimes I) \quad (\omega(k) \equiv \{H(k), T(k)g\} \in \Omega(G_k)).$$

It is easy to see that by the correspondence $\omega(v) \rightarrow \omega(k)$, we can see the set of all index k single type representations as the set of all representations of G_k . So we can identify $\Omega(k)$ to the weak dual $\Omega(G_k)$ of G_k .

Now we consider a DPR $\omega(v) = \{\otimes_k \omega_k, v \equiv \otimes_k V_k\}$, FT-representation $\omega = (\otimes I) \otimes \omega(k) \otimes (\otimes I)$ and their inner tensor product $\omega \otimes \omega(v)$.

Take any normalized vector u in $H(k)$, then we get

$$\omega \otimes \omega(v) = \{ \otimes_j \omega_j \otimes (\omega(k) \otimes \omega_k) \otimes \otimes_j \omega_j, \otimes_j V_j \otimes (u \otimes V_k) \otimes \otimes_j V_j \}$$

Corresponding to arbitrarily given DPR $\omega(v) = \{\otimes_k \omega_k, v \equiv \otimes_k V_k\}$ and finite subset S in N , we can consider a finite type DPR

$$\omega(v)_S \equiv \{ (\otimes_k \omega_k (k \in S)) \otimes (\otimes_k I_k (k \notin S)), (\otimes_k V_k (k \in S)) \otimes (\otimes I) \},$$

and the representation

$$(\omega(v)_S)^\wedge \equiv \{ (\otimes_k I_k (k \in S)) \otimes (\otimes_k \omega_k (k \notin S)), (\otimes I) \otimes (\otimes_k V_k (k \notin S)) \}.$$

Then $\omega(v) = \omega(v)_S \otimes (\omega(v)_S)^\wedge$. (\otimes shows inner tensor product).

Definition 2-3 The case that for any k , $\omega_k = \mathfrak{R}_k$ (the right regular representation of G_k), we call such $\omega(v)$ the **full regular representation** of G , and denote it by $\mathfrak{R}(v)$.

As well known, for a locally compact group its regular representation is unique up to unitary equivalence, but in our present case there exist many $\mathfrak{R}(v)$'s depending on the reference vectors $v \equiv \otimes_k v_k$, and in general they are not equivalent mutually.

Example 2-1. Consider the case where all G_k are compact. \mathfrak{R}_k has trivial component I_k with multiplicity 1. Denote the normalized vector in the component I_k as 1_k . Take another irreducible component ω_k , and a normalized vector v_k in $H(\omega_k)$.

$\forall k, 1_k \perp v_k$, so the reference vectors $1 \equiv \otimes_k 1_k$ and $v \equiv \otimes_k v_k$ can not be in the same representation space. $\mathfrak{R}(1)$ contains trivial representation on 1, but $\mathfrak{R}(v)$ can not contain 1, and it has no trivial component. That is, $\mathfrak{R}(1)$ and $\mathfrak{R}(v)$ are not mutually equivalent.

Definition 2-4 If a unitary representation $\omega \equiv \{H, Tg\}$ satisfies the following, we call this representation of **quasi-direct product type**

(*) For any j , $\omega = (\otimes_{k \leq j} \omega_k) \otimes \omega[j]$. Here ω_k is a representation of G_k and $\omega[j]$ is of $G[j]^\vee$

Of course DPR is quasi-direct type representation. But I don't know conditions under which a quasi-direct type representation is DPR.

Lemma 2-1 For two topological groups H_1, H_2 , and a unitary representation $\omega \equiv \{H(\omega), Tg\}$ of $H \equiv H_1 \times H_2$, if the restriction of ω to H_1 contains some irreducible representation $D \equiv \{H(D), Tg(D)\}$ as a discrete component, then ω contains subrepresentation $D \otimes D[2]$, where $D[2]$ is a representation of H_2 .

Proof. Take the maximal subspace $H(D)^\vee$ of $H(\omega)$ on which multiple of D acts. Then $H(D)^\vee$ is invariant under $\{Tg \mid g \in H_1\}$, and any $\{Tg \mid g \in H_2\}$ commutes with operators of $\Sigma^\oplus D$. Since D is irreducible, so the space $H(D)^\vee$ is of the form $H(D) \otimes H(2)$, and the restriction of ω to H_2 on $H(D)^\vee = H(D) \otimes H(2)$ is of the form $I \otimes D[2]$. q.e.d.

Analogous result is proved.

Lemma 2-2 For two topological groups H_1, H_2 , let $\omega \equiv \{H(\omega), Tg\}$ be an

irreducible unitary representation of $H \equiv H_1 \times H_2$, then the restriction $\omega|_{H_1}$ of ω to H_1 is a factor representation of H_1 .

Moreover if H_1 is type I group, then ω is the outer tensor product of irreducible unitary representations ω_j of H_j ($j = 1, 2$), that is, $\omega = \omega_1 \otimes \omega_2$.

Proof. If $\omega|_{H_1}$ is not a factor representation, there exists a non-trivial projection P belonging to the double commutant $(\omega|_{H_1})''$. $PH(\omega)$ and $(I - P)H(\omega)$ are both non-trivial $H_1 \times H_2$ invariant subspaces. This contradicts the assumption of irreducibility.

Next, if H_1 is of Type I, there exists an irreducible representation ω_1 of H_1 and $\omega|_{H_1}$ is a multiple of ω_1 and the space is written as $H(\omega) = H(\omega_1) \otimes H(\omega_2)$, the tensor product of the space of ω_1 with some space $H(\omega_2)$ on which operators in $(\omega|_{H_1})'$ act, surely some representation ω_2 of H_2 . Again the irreducibility assumption of $\omega = \omega_1 \otimes \omega_2$ leads us to the irreducibility of ω_2 . q.e.d.

Corollary In our group G , if all G_k are type I groups, then any irreducible unitary representation ω of G is of quasi-direct product type.

Proof. For $G(j) \equiv \prod_{k \leq j} G_k$, we use Lemma 2-2 repeatedly. And we conclude that every irreducible representation of $G(j)$ is of the form $\omega(j) = \otimes_{k=1}^j \omega_k$ ($1 \leq k \leq j$), where $\omega_k \equiv \{H_k, T_k^g\}$ is an irreducible representation of G_k .

Again we apply Lemma 2-2 to the case of $H = G(j) \times G[j]^\vee$, where $H_1 = G(j)$, $H_2 = G[j]^\vee$. We get that any irreducible representation of G is of the form $\omega(j) \otimes \omega[j]$, where $\omega[j]$ is an irreducible representation of $G[j]^\vee$. In other words, for arbitrary given irreducible representation $\omega \equiv \{H, T_g\}$ of G , there exist irreducible representations ω_k of G_k determined for any $k \leq j$, and ω is written in the form

$$\omega = (\otimes_{k=1}^j \omega_k) \otimes \omega[j]. \quad \text{q.e.d.}$$

[Remark] If the assumption, "all G_k are Type I", is omitted, then we have the following example for which the assertion of Corollary 1 fails.

Example 2-2 Consider H the free group with two generators (Yoshizawa Group). On $L^2(H)$, we have two groups of operators, $KL = \{L_h; h \in H\}$ (left translations) and $KR = \{R_h; h \in H\}$ (right translations). It is well known that both of the regular representations $\{L^2(H), L_h\}$ and $\{L^2(H), R_h\}$ of H are type II factors and so H is not type I group.

We take in our Corollary, $G_k = H$ ($k=1, 2, 3, \dots$) and consider the representation ω of G on the space $H = \otimes_{k=1}^\infty H_k$ (Here $\forall k, H_k = L^2(H)$) with any reference vector

$f = \otimes_k f_k$ ($\forall k, f_k \in H_k, \|f_k\| = 1$) and the representation operators are

$$G \ni g = (g_1, g_2, g_3, \dots) \rightarrow Tg = Lg_1 Rg_2 \otimes Lg_2 Rg_3 \otimes Lg_3 Rg_4 \otimes \dots$$

But the representation $\omega(1,2)$ of $H_1 \times H_2$ ($H_1 = H_2 = H$) on $L^2(H)$ given by $H_1 \times H_2 \ni (h_1, h_2) \rightarrow Lh_1 Rh_2$ is irreducible. Apply this to the case of $G_j = H_1$ and $G_{j+1} = H_2$, then we can assert that the representation

$$\omega(j, j+1): G_j \times G_{j+1} \ni (g_j, g_{j+1}) \rightarrow Lg_j Rg_{j+1} \text{ is irreducible.}$$

Extend this representation to G , as $\omega(j)^V \equiv \otimes^{\wedge} I \otimes^{\wedge} \omega(j, j+1) \otimes^{\wedge} (\otimes^{\wedge} I)$, then this representation is irreducible.

Finally as the inner tensor product of representations, $\omega = \{ \otimes_j \omega(j)^V, f \}$ of G is irreducible. And this irreducible representation is not of the above form.

Proposition 2-1 For our group G , any positive definite function associated to an irreducible unitary representation is a limit of a sequence of ones associated to elements in Ω_D with Fell-topology.

Proof. By Lemma 1-1, any compact set C is contained in some G_j .

In other hand, by Lemma 2-2 and Corollary, any irreducible representation ω of G is quasi-direct product type as $\forall m, \omega = (\otimes^{\wedge} k \leq m \omega_k) \otimes^{\wedge} \omega[m]$. So, for a matrix element

$$f(g) \equiv \langle Tg v, v \rangle \quad (v = \otimes^{\wedge} k \leq m v_k \otimes v(m)) \text{ associated to } \omega, \text{ consider the DRP } (\otimes^{\wedge} k^{\infty} \omega_k, v_0), \text{ where } v_0 = \otimes^{\wedge} k v_k. \text{ Then}$$

$$\forall g \in C, \quad f(g) \equiv \langle Tg v, v \rangle = \prod_{k \leq j} \langle Tg_k v_k, v_k \rangle \times 1 = \langle Tg v_0, v_0 \rangle$$

This shows that f coincides with a matrix element $f_0 = \langle Tg v_0, v_0 \rangle$ on C . q.e.d.

§ 3 Duality theorem

In this section, we treat our group G , that is, an inductive limit group of countable direct product groups for which all component groups are type I locally compact groups.

We show a duality theorem for G .

As in § 1, we put $\Omega \equiv \{ \omega \}$ all unitary representations of G , and $U \equiv \{ U(\omega) \}$ a given birepresentation on Ω .

By definition, each $U(\omega)$ is a bounded operator on the representation space of ω , and $\{ U(\omega) \}$ satisfies the following

- (1) $\omega_1, \omega_2 \in \Omega$, if $\omega_1 \sim_A \omega_2$, then $U(\omega_1) = A^{-1} U(\omega_2) A$,
- (2) $\forall \omega_1, \omega_2 \in \Omega$, $U(\omega_1 \oplus \omega_2) = U(\omega_1) \oplus U(\omega_2)$,
- (3) $\forall \omega_1, \omega_2 \in \Omega$, $U(\omega_1 \otimes \omega_2) = U(\omega_1) \otimes U(\omega_2)$,
- (4) $\forall \omega \in \Omega$, $U(\omega) \neq 0$.
- (5) $U(\omega)$ is weakly continuous with respect to Fell-topology.

Lemma 3-1 For a given birepresentation $U \equiv \{U(\omega)\}$, there exist a unique element $g_U \in G$ such that $U(\omega) = T_{g_U}(\omega)$ for any DPR ω .

Proof. Step 1. At first, for any k , we consider the set $\Omega(k)$ of index k single type representations. As we remarked, $\Omega(k)$ is identified with the weak dual $\Omega(Gk)$ of Gk .

By restricting our birepresentation $\{U(\omega)\}$ to $\Omega(k)$, we obtain a birepresentation on the weak dual $\Omega(Gk)$ of locally compact group Gk .

We can use the duality theorem for this restriction, and get unique element $g_k \in Gk$, such that for any ω_k in $\Omega(k)$, $U(\omega_k) = T_{g_k}(\omega_k)$.

Step 2. Next we treat FT-representation $\omega[j]$.

Let $\omega[j] = (\otimes_{k \leq j} \omega_k) \otimes I(G[j]^V) = \otimes_{k \leq j} \omega(k) \otimes I(G)$, where $I(G) \equiv \otimes I_k$ shows the trivial representation of G .

From (3) of the definition of birepresentation, $U(\omega[j]) = \otimes_{k \leq j} T_{g_k}(\omega_k) = \otimes_{k \leq j} T_{g_k}(\omega[j])$ ($g = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_j, e, e, \dots)$)

It is remarkable that the above g_k depend only on the given birepresentation U and not on j .

Step 3. In the case where the representation $\omega \equiv \omega(v) = (\otimes_k \omega_k, v \equiv \otimes_k v_k)$ is DPR, for any j , we can write $\omega(v) = \omega[j] \otimes (\omega[j])^\wedge (v[j])$, where

$(\omega[j])^\wedge (v[j]) = I(G(j)) \otimes (\otimes_{k > j} \omega_k)$ and $v[j] = (\otimes 1) \otimes (\otimes_{k > j} v_k)$.

Thus $U(\omega(v)) = U(\omega[j]) \otimes U((\omega[j])^\wedge (v[j]))$
 $= (\otimes_{k \leq j} T_{g_k}(\omega_k)) \otimes U((\omega[j])^\wedge (v[j]))$

This means that birepresentation operator $U(\omega(v))$ operates on the reference vector $v \equiv \otimes_k v_k$ as follows.

(*) The k -th component vector v_k changes to $T_{g_k}(\omega_k)v_k$.

Step 4. We consider a full regular representation $\mathfrak{R}(f) \equiv \{\otimes_k \mathfrak{R}_k, f \equiv \otimes_k f_k\}$. The above result means $U(\mathfrak{R}(f))$ must transfer the reference vector $f \equiv \otimes_k f_k$ to $\otimes_k R_{g_k} f_k$.

If for any j , $U(\mathfrak{R}_j(f)) \neq 0$, then $U(\mathfrak{R}(f))f = \otimes_k R_{g_k} f_k$.

Now we assume that there exists an infinite set $K = \{k\}$ such that for $\forall k \in K$, $g_k \neq e$. In regular representation \mathfrak{R}_k of locally compact group Gk , for non-unit element g_k , there exists a normalized L^2 -function f_k such that $[f_k] \cap [R_{g_k} f_k] = \emptyset$, that is, $\|f_k - R_{g_k} f_k\| = 2$. Therefore the vector $U(\mathfrak{R}(f))f = \otimes_k R_{g_k} f_k$ can not belong to the space of $\mathfrak{R}(f)$.

This contradicts the assumption that for birepresentation, its component $U(\omega)$ for any ω is a bounded operator on the representation space of ω .

Step 5. After the result in Step 4, for any given birepresentation U , the element of corresponding sequence $\{g_k\}$ ($g_k \in Gk$) must be unit e except only a finite number of k , in other words, $\{g_k\}$ is of the form $(g_1, g_2, g_3, \dots, g_i, e, e, \dots)$. Therefore there exists an element $g_U = g_1 \times g_2 \times g_3 \times \dots \times g_i \times e \times e \times \dots$ in G and

$U(\omega) = \otimes_{k \leq j} T_{g_k}(\omega_k) \otimes (\otimes_{k > j} 1) = T_g(\omega(j) \otimes (\otimes_{k > j} 1)) = T_{g_U}(\omega)$. q.e.d.

Corollary For our group G , $U(\omega) = T_{g_v}(\omega)$ for any irreducible unitary representation ω .

Proof. By Proposition 2-1, any positive definite function associated to an irreducible unitary representation of G is a limit of ones associated to an element in Ω_D . And by definition, birepresentation $\{U(\omega)\}$ is w -continuous with respect to Fell-topology.

From Lemma 3-1, on Ω_D , $\langle T_g(\omega)U(\omega)v, v \rangle = \langle T_g(\omega)T_{g_v}(\omega)v, v \rangle$, $(\forall v \in H(\omega), \forall g \in G)$. Take the limit, and we get this for any irreducible ω too. That is, $U(\omega) = T_{g_v}(\omega)$, for any irreducible representation $\omega \in \Omega$. q.e.d.

Theorem Consider the inductive limit group G of countable direct product type of type I locally compact groups G_k , $k=1,2,3, \dots$.

Then any birepresentation $U \equiv \{U(\omega)\}$ coincides with $T_g = \{T_g(\omega)\}$ for some $g \in G$.

That is, the set of all birepresentations corresponds to G one to one way as a group.

Proof Use the notations in Lemma 3-1.

By the results of and Corollary of Lemma 3-1, $U(\omega) = T_{g_v}(\omega)$ for any irreducible ω .

Now we show that $U(\omega) = T_{g_v}(\omega)$ $(\forall \omega \in \Omega)$, then the proof is completed.

For any normalized positive definite function $\varphi(g) \equiv \langle T_g(\omega)v(\omega), v(\omega) \rangle$ associated to ω , take the function $U(\varphi)(g) \equiv \langle T_g(\omega)U(\omega)v(\omega), v(\omega) \rangle$.

If ω is irreducible, $\forall g \in G$, $U(\varphi)(g) = T_{g_v}(\varphi)(g)$. Since the function $\Omega_p \ni \varphi \rightarrow U(\varphi)(g)$ $(\forall g \in G)$ is continuous, using the result of Proposition 1-2, we obtain $\forall \varphi \in \Omega_p, \forall g \in G$, $U(\varphi)(g) = T_{g_v}(\varphi)(g)$. That is,

$$\forall \omega \in \Omega, \forall v \in H(\omega), \forall g \in G, \langle T_g(\omega)U(\omega)v, v \rangle = \langle T_g(\omega)T_{g_v}(\omega)v, v \rangle.$$

So $U(\omega)v = T_{g_v}(\omega)v$ $(\forall v \in H(\omega))$, i.e. $U(\omega) = T_{g_v}(\omega)$ $(\forall \omega \in \Omega)$. q.e.d.

REFERENCES

[TSH] N.Tatsuuma, H.Shimomura and T.Hirai, On group topologies and unitary representations of inductive limits of topological groups and the case of the group of diffeomorphisms, J. Math. Kyoto Univ., 38-3 (1998), pp.551-578.

[T] N.Tatsuuma, A duality theorem for locally compact groups. J. Math. Kyoto Univ., 6 (1967), pp.187-293.

[G] A.Guichardet, Lecture Notes in Math. #261, Springer-Verlage.

Address:

Matsuoi-chou 10-8, Nishinomiya

662-0076, Japan

